The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,974.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Every line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.*

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible] H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Madras	4
„ Narrakel	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Allepey	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Columbo	27	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	9
„ Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1871, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	July.
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	14
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	15
	July.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	29
		Arrive BOMBAY	Aug. 4
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible] Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CITY of BRUSSELS, 250 H.P., Captain Mathews, will sail for Falmouth in about 10 days, weather permitting. This is a fine powerful steamer, noted for speed, and is fitted with [illegible] accommodation for first-class passengers. The passage are as follows:—

Passage to Falmouth, for an Adult	£50	Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto Ditto Children under 10 and over 3 years	£30	
Ditto Suez	£30	

There is a Stewardess on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. City of Brussels.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Alexandria	£22	£15	£4
„ Malta	36	25	8
„ Naples	38	24	9
„ Brindisi	40	26	10
„ Messina	45	32	12
„ Palermo	47	33	13
„ Genoa	50	34	14
„ Marseilles with embarkment	52	35	14-10

Including Wines without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Meals on board extra.

The Steamer for PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and Passage-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

No. 2, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large and well assorting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers.

All articles supplied will be of the best quality and reasonable rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with satisfaction and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand are enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Galvanized Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.

Brooke's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition

Mitchell's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Screw Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Patent Steele Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Pitch and Cement in Casks.
Fire Engines complete.
Galvanized Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Fire Screws.
Traversing Screw Jack
Large English Bellows.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Sheep Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Spun Yarn Twine.
Paper for Mill use.
Boiler Oakum.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Files, of various sorts
Fire Bricks.
Soldering.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC PURIFYING WATER FILTERS.

No. 1	Rs. 20	No. 2	Rs. 28
No. 3	Rs. 36	No. 4, covered with basket-work	Rs. 42.

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered bright and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indestructible by any amount of use.

"It is the most valuable sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. [illegible].

"I do not think it would produce [illegible] practically no sediment."—Dr. [illegible].

"Mr. Spencer's Filter is the most perfect I have ever seen."—Dr. [illegible].

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Fatzer, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hecton, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 650	„ 330

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (4,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

Bombay, 15th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.,

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the utmost regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lienvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £300.
50 feet long	seats for 40 persons	complete from £360.
	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 1½ shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating effect, and a beneficial effect, and in all cases where friction is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In small and large.

[illegible]son's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

[illegible] on the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience [illegible] justified their recommendation as the most [illegible] in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, [illegible] Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. [illegible] ers and vocalists they will be found invaluable. [illegible] a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from [illegible] of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are [illegible] all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debility of Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ anna for One Pound, or 1¼ anna per pound for Two Pounds and upwards. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEASUREMENT.—SHIPPERS are hereby informed that the MEASURERS will be IN ATTENDANCE at the different Bunders during the monsoon months, from 8-30 A.M. until 5 P.M., daily,—and that they will also attend earlier and later than the hours mentioned on due notice being given to them that their services are required.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, the ADDITIONAL TRAIN having KURJUT at 7-45 A.M., NAREL at 8-25 A.M., and arriving in BOMBAY at 11-20 A.M., on MONDAY MORNING, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th June 1871.

TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, for the service of a SMALL STEAMER:—she is required to carry Provisions and Native Passengers for which latter no fittings are wanted since to the Malabar Coast and Outlying Islands. The Vessel's services are likely to occupy from 14 days to a month or longer if required. For further particulars apply to the office of the Superintendent of Marine. Coal, Water, Water Tanks, Cabooses and Latrines will be supplied by Government.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. ENGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th June 1871.

NOTICE.—The UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have received NO INFORMATION relative to the Steamer BREADALBANE (lately wrecked in the Red Sea), or cargo by the Vessel, other than that already published in the local Newspapers, and that so soon as they are in a position to supply further particulars they will at once be made public.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th June 1871.

RE SHIP CITY of YORK.—NOTICE.—The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of this ship, on the [illegible] voyage from Glasgow to Bombay, having now BEEN ADJUSTED, it is hereby notified that the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average, as shown by the Statement, which can be inspected at our Office, will be refunded to Consignees on production of the Receipts originally granted.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th June 1871.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

H. D. FRECK & Co.
Bombay, 13th June 1871.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.—On TUESDAY, the 20th ins ant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Port Commissioners and Bhendar Board, the DHUS MARINE STORES remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capsills, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

FOR SALE, at COST PRICE, a MAIL PHAETON and double HARNESS, quite new, by Messrs. LAWRIE and MARNER, Oxford Street.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th June 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Cassell's Technical Educator	Rs. 3 12
Guesses at Truth	„ 3 0
Phineas Finn	„ 2 0
Tredgold's Carpentry	„ 11 4
Figure Training	„ 1 4
Christopher Tadpole	„ 2 4
Hector O'Halloran	„ 2 4
Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language	„ 10 0
Lothair	„ 3 12

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

NOTICES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be considered made with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIS EVENING, 15TH JUNE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S ENTIRELY NEW ENTERTAINMENT "FLIGHTS OF FANCY,"

Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. W. B. G. by the Author of "Laughing Faces."

This Entertainment consists of 12 characters, which cannot be described as

FUNNY! FUNNIER!! FUNNIEST!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M., to commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dermer.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, in Liquidation.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Re. 1 (RUPEE ONE) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders only, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 7th June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
TANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 30, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY, both in CALCUTTA and in ROSEBAY, WILL BE CLOSED on and after the 15 h day of JUNE 1871.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.
Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. B. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE NEXT, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the undermentioned Resolution:—

That the Liquidators be authorised (for the purpose of expediting the conclusion of the winding up, and of avoiding the necessity of a further Call) to perform the following acts:

1. To sell (by inviting Tenders both in Calcutta and Bombay, or otherwise) either all the forfeited and originally unallotted shares, or a corresponding number out of the 6,000 shares in the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, and to place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of the Company.

2. To devote so much of the sale proceeds of the said shares as may be necessary in paying off the remaining ascertained debts of this Company.

3. To hand over to the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, in addition to all the other property of this Company, the surplus proceeds of the said shares in consideration of that Company taking upon itself all the unadjusted and disputed debts of this Company.

4. To so distribute the 6,000 shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, amongst the Shareholders of this Company, in the event of the first alternative submitted in paragraph 1, being adopted, that the holder of each and every share in this Company, including the purchasers of the forfeited and originally unallotted shares and of the shares of dissentient Shareholders, shall receive in exchange therefor one of such 6,000 shares.

5. To purchase out of the Funds of this Company the share or shares of any dissentient shareholder or shareholders, if any, as provided in Clause 175 of the above Act, and to re-sell the same, and place the names of the purchasers of such shares upon the Register of Shareholders of this Company.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.
Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from THURSDAY, the 15th instant, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the following TRAINS only will RUN between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, viz.:—

Down.		Up.	
Jullum	Dep. 8-50 P.M.	Khamgaum	Dep. 7-30 P.M.
Khamgaum	Arr. 9-35 „	Jullum	Arr. 8-15 „

The TRAIN from KHAMGAUM at 3-10 A.M. to JULLUM, and the TRAIN from JULLUM at 4-30 A.M. to KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED on and after the same date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 200 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.
Bombay, 9th June 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Spinning shares. Inquiries for Port Canning shares at Rs. 375.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay, New	630
2,500	500	10%	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	194½
12,500	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
6,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L.& China	250 par
48,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,870	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 76	Colaba Land Co.	1,695
8,000	150	all		Kurre Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
754	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4 000	1,000	1,456	Nil	Port Canning	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	248.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	169.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£2	45.10.7	do.	Do. ...
...	£10	1,83	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£10	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	22½p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
300	2,000	1,450	33⅓	Allnut Co., Kurrachee
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.
150	12,000	14,000	200	Apollo Press Co.
100	7,000		1125	Bombay Press Co.
12½	500	all	60	Do. New
500	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co
250	4,000	all		East India Press Co
150	7,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.
300	3,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press
100	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.
2,000	400	350	33⅓	Mofax. Press & Co.
120	2,500	all	300	Prince of Wales Press
250	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras
100	2,000	all	Nil.	Umerchi Press Co.
401	1,500			Carwar Company

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 9/16d.
London Bank's	3 months' sight	Is. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Is. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8 16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	203
Madras	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Cardas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debentures Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan 1869-67	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA—10TH JUNE, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs 98-12, or 1-4 discount.

5½ per cents. at Rs 113-10.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a time-bargain at Rs. 1,475 for delivery in one month.

National Bank shares at Rs. 98.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Cook, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Matheran.

Lonsdale, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Asseergbur.

Trevor, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal N. I., to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Fellows, Major, 8 h Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. H. Lushington to resign the Civil Service from the 17th April 1871.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and Mr. J. Geoghegan to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the same Department.

Captain J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to continue to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.

Captain R M B Thomas, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee.

Captain W. Vertue, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Maginiac, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, and Registrar General of Assurances, Central Provinces and Berar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Police, with effect from the 23rd April 1871 :—

Major W. J. Morris, District Superintendent, 2nd class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 1st class.

Captain H. Fraser, District Superintendent, 3rd class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd class.

Mr. J. M. Berrill, District Superintendent, 4th class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd class.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, 5th class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th class.

Mr. J. P. Barker, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade with effect from the 25th March 1871.

Under the provisions of section 8, Act V. of 1865 (The Indian Marriage Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant to the Rev. Albert Wenger a license to solemnize marriages in the province of Coorg.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, with effect from the 24th May 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Mackeson, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th May 1871, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Bushe, Bombay Infantry, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow from the 25th March 1871 to the 16th April 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. L. S. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 15th May 1871.

Captain A. Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties, the following changes are made in the Commission of the Berars, with effect from the 6th April 1871 :—

Captain A. Farrer, Assistant Comissioner, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Captain D. W. Leughton, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd class.

Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, officiating Assistant Comissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his officiating appointment in the 3rd class.

Major H. E. Motter, officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Kadoor District, Nagar Division, during the absence on leave of Captain C. J. Pearse, or until further orders.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to officiate as extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the room of Mr. S. H. Hennessy, on special duty.

Mr. T. Shepherd, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade in British Burmah, is granted furlough to Europe under the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules from such date as he may avail himself of the same up to the 1st August 1872.

Under the provisions of Act XXI. of 1869 (the Vagrancy Act), His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of sections 4 to 16, 19, 20, 24 and 29 of the said Act to the Bangalore district, including the cantonment and town of Bangalore, and further to confer and impose the powers and duties referred to in section 33 of the aforementioned Act on all magistrates, justices of the peace exercising the full powers of a magistrate, and police officers in Mysore who are now exercising, or may hereafter exercise, the powers in these several capacities prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Biss made over charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General to Baboo Shama Churn Dey on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule be inserted as a heading to Chapter VI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code :—

Privilege leave to Uncovenanted Servants will be regulated by the rules in this Code except in the following respects :

(1).—An Uncovenanted Servant overstaying privilege leave by more than one week forfeits his appointment and his past service. It shall be in the power of the authority in whose gift the appointment is to re-appoint the officer, and to make a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant General) that none, or that all, or that any part, of his past services shall be forfeited ; but if the period of overstay exceed a month, the past service cannot count for pension without the sanction of the Government of India.

(2.)—An officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month may not draw any part of his leave allowances until he returns to duty.

(3.)—The rules as to time passed on privilege leave counting for pension do not apply, that matter being regulated by the Uncovenanted Pension Rules.

2. Since the omission, through inadvertence of the declaration required by rule (1) entails serious consequences on the offic r affected, the Accountant General should dr w to the rule the attention of any officer omitting to make the declaration.

3. This notification supersedes the undermentioned orders of this department :—

No. 495, dated the 11th January 1869.
,, 840, ,, 1st February 1870.
,, 257, ,, 6th May 1870.

The services of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten is appointed to be Commissioner of Inland Customs.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to form a Commission to take into consideration certain points connected with the present state and constitution of the several Lawrence Asylums in India :—

President.

Major-General A. Huyshe, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Artillery for India.

Members.

Dr. W. M. Muir, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service.

Colonel the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Adjutant General.

Colonel R. Hume, C.B., Her Majesty's 55th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Johnson, Assistant Secretary, Military Department.

A. J. Lawrence, Esq., C.S.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner.

The Commission will assemble at Simla, and will conduct its proceedings under instructions which will be communicated to the President by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

As rule No. 73 of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, under which full subscription is paid by subscribers proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs with or without pay, does not meet the case of officers on duty in Europe with their regiments, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the following modification of it, which will have retrospective effect from 1st January 1871 :—

Rule 73.—Subscribers proceeding on furlough with or without pay are bound to continue their subscriptions and contributions in the full proportion of their respective ranks so long as they remain on the effective strength of the army or invalid establishment. But the privilege allowed by the rules to subscribers on furlough on sick leave only of paying the half subscription is extended to all officers below the rank of Colonel doing duty out of India in receipt of English pay.

The services of Lieutenant W. S. Lillingston, of the 11th Hussars, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

First Class Apothecary Henry Andrews, and second class Assistant Apothecary John Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dismissed the service.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant George Fraser Eric Smith Neill, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal, for eighteen months, under the regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain John Mowbray Trotter, of the General List, Infantry, for one year, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Cancelling the furlough to Europe granted in Bombay G. O. No. 308, dated 28th April 1871, to Major-General J. Fordyce, Commanding Sirhind Division, and permitting that officer to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the conditions of clause 2 of G. G. O. No. 952, dated 22nd October 1861.

The above cancels that part of General Order by the Government of India, No. 147, dated 16th May 1871, confirming the furlough to Europe granted by the Bombay Government to Major-General Fordyce.

It is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No 1102 of 1870, prescribing allowances for additional medical charge, are applicable to medical officers in charge of civil stations or holding equivalent appointments.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer—

Captain Clayton Turner Lane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Berar, for two years, under the regulations of 1863, the whole period to be considered as furlough.

This cancels the furlough to Europe on private affairs granted to Captain Lane in G. G. O. No. 230, dated 10th March 1871.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize clause 12, Army Circulars, dated 1st January 1871, "Staff Sergeants, Arms and Accoutrements" being made applicable to India as regards Master Tailors generally and to Regiments in which Sergeant Cooks are serving.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Confirming the regimental order issued to the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 18th May 1871, directing Lieutenant-Colonel W. Weldon, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant ; Captain A. L. Playfair, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command ; Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant ; and Lieutenant C. R. Oxley, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, consequent on the departure and during the absence of Colonel A. Wyndham, Commandant, on sick leave to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following Article of War Office List of Changes in Artillery Material, dated 1st January 1871, is declared applicable to India, and is published for general information :

2091. Tin cylinders containing friction tubes. Care to be taken in handling and unpacking.

As instance having occurred of a tin cylinder containing copper friction tubes exploding when dropped from a height on to a hard surface, officers having such stores in their charge are directed to take precautions to ensure that proper care is used in unpacking and handling these cylinders. It is to be clearly understood, as printed on every cylinder, that tubes are on no account to be placed inside Magazines or near powder.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. C. Woods is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Railway Branch.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is allowed one year's furlough to Europe from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, temporarily employed in the Irrigation Branch, Bengal, are permanently appointed in the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, and posted to that province :—

Mr. J. F. Williamson.
,, C. Kriens.

Mr. G. W. White, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is with the consent of the Bombay Government transferred from that Presidency to Mysore.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 183, dated 3rd May 1871, Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., is assumed charge on the 27th idem of his appointment as Officiating Inspector General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces :—

Mr. G. Duff, Assistant Conservator, 1st grade, in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr G. F. Amery, on leave.

Mr. E. Sparling, Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr. B. Browne, on leave.

These appointments will have effect from this date.

Mr. W. G. Allan is appointed an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, vice Dr. G. King (whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department,) and will be attached to the Punjab. His appointment will have effect from the date of joining at Lahore.

Mr. W. Dumbleton, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the North Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr. E. Sparling, but will continue to serve in the North-Western Province.

Mr. F. O. LeMarchand, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, vice Mr. G. Duff.

Mr. G. A. Wilkes, Sub Assistant Conservator in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, vice Mr. A. L. Home, at present officiating as a Deputy Conservator in the Central Provincer.

Mr. W. Shakespear, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the North-Western Provinces, is transferred to Bengal.

The services of Mr. M. G. Thomas, Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in Bengal, on probation, are dispensed with from the 19th instant.

Mr. A. P. Aylmer, officiating Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in British Burmah, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 19th instant, and is transferred to Bengal, vice Mr. Thomas.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. John Allan Swyney and James Reed Scott, Assistant Revenue Surveyors of the 1st and 3rd grades, respectively, attached to the 1st Division, Oudh, passed by the 1st or lower standard in Hindoostani on the 3rd October 1870.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. E. C. Ryall, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st June 1871, or such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

The following promotions are made in the Junior Department of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 1st of April 1871 :—

Mr. C. Wood, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

Messrs. W. Fielding and J. Hickie, Assistant Surveyors, 4th grade, to be Assistant Surveyors, 3rd grade.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made in the Junior Department of the Topographical Survey, with effect from 1st April 1871, to fill existing vacancies :—

Mr. A. J. Wilson, attached to No. 5 Bundelkund Topographical Party, from Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 4 Cheta Nagpoor Topographical Party, from 2nd to 1st grade.

Mr. M. J. Ogle, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 6 Khasia Garo Hill Topographical Party, from 2nd to 1st grade.

Mr. G. K. Allnutt, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 1 Gwalior Central India Topographical Party, from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. Fred. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 7 Rajpootana Topographical Party, from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. F. Stotenbury, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 7 Rajpootana Topographical Party, from 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 4 Chota Nagpoor Topographical Party, from 4th to 3rd grade.

The following will have effect from 1st May 1871 :—

Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, attached to No. 5 Bundelkund Topographical Party, from 4th to 3rd grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. G. Charles, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under paragraph 15 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 5th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th June 1871.

Subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

53th Foot.—Lieutenant Sidney Cargill to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lee, who resigns that appointment on obtaining leave, on private affairs, to England. Dated 23rd May 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

41st Foot.—Lieutenant Marcus W. Kelly to be Captain, by purchase, vice Miller, retired. Dated 10th May 1871.

Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Webb to this vacancy.

Ensign John Huntly Gordon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kelly, promoted. Dated 10th May 1871.

Cancels the promotion of Ensign Wade to this vacancy.

So much of the General Order published in page 143, of the 24th March last, as relates to Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is cancelled.

Captain G. W. Holdsworth, late 3rd European Regiment, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Native Infantry, is permitted to visit Murree and the adjacent hills, on private affairs, in addition to the places mentioned in G. O. C. C. of the 3rd April 1871, p. 164.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd May :—

Captain J. T. Twigge, Royal Engineers.
Sergeant W. Grindal, Royal Engineers.
Private J. Salmond, 72nd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 1st April last, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Ratigan, 26th Foot, arrived at Lucknow with a detachment of convalescents, to rejoin his regiment at Fyzabad.

Dated the 13th April last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon F. P. Staples, doing duty with C Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to Bareilly and join the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 4th April last, directing Assistant Surgeon C. W. Calthrop, doing duty with the 26th Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the regiment, on the departure of Surgeon Major J. B. Harrison, M.D., for Allahabad.

Dated the 6th idem, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McEwen, M.B., Royal Artillery, arrived at Umballa with convalescents for Kuzeowlie, on being relieved to proceed to Meean Meer, to join No. 5 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Dated the 17th idem, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Smith, Bengal Infantry, officiating Commandant 26th Native Infantry, relieved on the 14th idem, to do general duty at Umballa from that date.

Dated the 4th May, appointing Staff Surgeon J. G. Faught, arrived at Umballa, on the medical charge of the 20th Hussars, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon J. P. Cunningham, M.D., or until further orders.

Dated the 4th idem, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon C. W. Bishop, 26th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle, Indian Forces, for civil employ, in addition to the medical charge of the 26th Native Infantry.

Lucknow Station Order, dated the 9th February last, directing Surgeon G. H. Hadow, 9th Native Infantry, to take over medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry from Surgeon-Major G. H. Ray, M.D., proceeding on furlough, pending the arrival of Surgeon E. O. Tandy.

Dated the 12th May, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gunn, M.B., doing duty with the 9th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment during the absence, on sick leave, of Surgeon G. B. Hadow, or until further orders.

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 24th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Cherry, 5th Lancers, to the medical charge of the Sealkote military prison, with effect from the 14th idem, in succession to Assistant Surgeon J. Ambrose, M.D., 58th Foot.

98th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th May, appointing Lieutenant F. Dorling to be Interpreter, vice Captain N. X. Gwynne, relieved.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th May, appointing Lieutenant F. Knowles, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, proceeding on furlough.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd May, making the following officiating appointments, vice Captain D. M. Strong, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 3rd Squadron officer, proceeded on leave :—

Ensign G. H. Elliott, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant S. D. Barrow, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th April last.

12th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th May, appointing Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, vice Captain H. S. Anderson, nominated to another appointment.

Dated the 14th idem, appointing Captain and Adjutant A. Oldham to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major W. Macdonald, proceeded on sick leave, there being no other officer available.

42nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 25th April last, appointing Captain F. H. Hood, Bengal Staff Corps, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lieutenant W. Brydon, nominated to another appointment, there being no qualified officer in the regiment.

41th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 9th April last, making the following temporary appointments, vice Brevet Colonel W. J. Hicks, Commandant, proceeded on sick leave :—

Captain E. Lightfoot, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain F. H. Williams, Adjutant and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Adjutant.

Captain D. Robertson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant (Local Captain) R. S. M. Mackenzie, D Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

5th Lancers.—Assistant Surgeon J. Atkinson, to Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Lieutenant J. S. Black, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment ; and thence to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation to the 30th October.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain G. A. Russell, B Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. S. Woolley, D Battery, 9th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon A. Royale, E Battery, 9th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon C. White, D Battery, 20th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major T. L. Bell, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Ensign E. S. King, to Murree, from the 15th June to the 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

38th Foot.—Captain H. P. Hurford, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 15th May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Captain W. C. Strickland, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot.—Lieutenant C. T. Bingham, 2nd Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 14th June to the 13th July, to study the native languages, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Major C. C. Ekins, doing general duty at Meerut, to Kussowlie and Simla, from the 20th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Major J. A. Brereton, doing duty at Meerut, to Simla, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain C. W. Hawes, Fort Adjutant Attock, to Murree, from the 15th May to the 15th November, on medical certificate.

Bengal Infantry.—Brevet Colonel G. Caulfeild, doing general duty at Umballa, to Simla, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon K. Macaw, M.B., attached to Head Quarters 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to Mussoorie, from the 10th May to the 10th August, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th June 1871.

Royal Artillery.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Francis Beresford. Dated 2nd June 1871.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wilson, No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Kussowlie, and do duty with the convalescent depot there during the present season.

The leave granted to Captain H. S. Anderson, General List, Infantry, (Quartermaster 12th Native Infantry), in G. O. C. C. of the 12th April, p. 130, is cancelled at that officer's request.

On the recommendation of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, it is notified for general information, that the Veterinary Sergeons attached to batteries of Royal Artillery ordered to move in relief by G. O. C. C. of 23rd May 1871, will remain at their present stations.

The undermentioned medical subordinate, having misconducted himself, is dismissed the service from date of receipt of this order :—

Passed Hospital Apprentice W. Carlyle.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 6th April last, directing Assistant Surgeon L. Corban, M.D., 21st Hussars, arrived from Lucknow, to proceed in medical charge of the invalids proceeding to Kussowlie, and on arrival to report himself to the officer commanding the depot, for duty.

Oude Division Order, dated the 18th March last, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon H. Y. Howison, M.D., 62nd Foot, to take medical charge of the convalescents proceeding to Nynee Tal, on the 20th idem, and on being relieved at Seetapore to return to Lucknow.

Assistant Surgeon E. Townsend, M.D., 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, on arrival of the party at Seetapore, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Howison, M.D., and proceed with the detachment of convalescents to Bareilly, returning to Seetapore on being relieved.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 5th April last, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon W. H. McNamara, M.D., 106th Foot, at Jhansi, to proceed to Nowgong, and assume medical charge of the detachment 106th Foot, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Hollidott.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Comerford, M.D., arrived at Morar, to proceed to Jhansi for duty with the 106th Foot.

Chuckratta Station Order, dated the 6th May, appointing Captain F. Barnston, 55th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 27th ultimo, vice Captain P. L. Bellamy, of the same regiment.

Cawnpore Station Order, dated the 19th May, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut nant-Colonel J. F. Richardson C.B., 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Local Colonel J. Dwyer, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, proceeding on sick leave.

Meean Meer Station Order, dated the 21st May, directing all reports of the station to be made to Brevet Colonel H. R. Courtenay, Royal Artillery, vice Colonel W. H. Delamain, Royal Artillery.

Dalhousie Depot Order, dated the 7th April last, appointing Captain D. Alleyne, 37th Foot, arrived at Dalhousie on the 7th idem, to take temporary command of the convalescent depot from that date, until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cookworthy, Royal Artillery.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st May, appointing Captain C. R Pennington, 1st Squadron Subaltern and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his other duties, owing to the departure of Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., to Seetapore, on special duty.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st June, 1871.

Officers of the British Service recommended for change of climate to Europe by a Medical Board, presided over by the Inspector-General of Hospitals British Medical Service, are not required to appear before a final Medical Board at the port of embarkation.

2. Medical Boards at out-stations, whether presided over by a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals or Senior Executive Medical Officer, will not grant final certificates for leave to England ; but will limit their recommendation to leave to proceed to Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, with a view to obtaining a final certificate.

3. The proceedings of these boards and all necessary documents will be forwarded by the Administrative Officer of the Circle to the Inspector-General British Medical Service at Madras or Bombay, for the guidance of the final Invaliding Board at the port of embarkation.

4. In urgent cases of sick officers, it will be competent for the Station Board or Senior Medical Officer to grant an emergent certificate to leave the station at once for the port of embarkation, with the permission of the officer Commanding.

This cancels G. O. C. C. No. 96 dated 12th August 1867, page 177.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence on private affairs to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carleton, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 17th April to 16th July 1871.

Information has been received from the Horse Guards of the posting of Supernumerary Quartermaster R. H. New of the late E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery to the 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Quartermaster D. Cumming of that brigade placed on temporary half pay. Dated 24th April 1871.

With reference to the above, Quartermaster New will do duty with D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Bangalore, until further orders.

The following removal is ordered :—

Lieut.-Col. J. C. West, Staff Corps, from doing general duty at Cannanore, to general duty at Madras, with effect from date of return from the leave granted in G. O. G. of 8th Nov. 1870.

Major Graeme, 102nd Foot, is re-appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Shubrick, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, with effect from the 22nd May 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered—

Colonel A. F. Place, Staff Corps, to general duty, Madras.

Lieut F. A. Wetherall, General List, from 2nd Wing Subn. 26th Nat. Infantry, to Quartermaster 24th Native Infantry—to join.

Lieut. B. T. M. Gompertz, Staff Corps from 2nd Wing Subn 2nd Native Infantry to 1st Wing Subn. 2nd N.I., vice Chatterton, who vacates.

The following removals are ordered :—

Captain E. Faunce, Staff Corps, from Offg. Bde. Major Southern Dist., to Offg. Bde. Major Ceded Districts—with effect from the arrival of Major Williams, and during Capt. Goldie's absence on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Mayer to do duty Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Division.

Staff Assistant Surgeon E. J. Clarke, from Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Circle ; 1st class Assistant Apothecary E. Atkinson, Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Circle ; 2nd class Assistant Apothecary C. G. Roberts, from A. Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery—under orders of the Deputy Inspector General Hyderabad Circle—to join forthwith at the public expense.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th June 1871.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Colonel H. G Brewster, 76th Foot, from the 28th June to the 28th December 1871, at the recommendation of a medical board.

The following appointments are ordered :—

Colonel E J Lawder, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 24th Native Infantry, to Offg. Commandant 24th N

Department. This arrangement was originally one of evident propriety and necessity; but the circumstances of the more important of the so-called Non-Regulation Provinces are now entirely different from what they were some years ago. Both the substantive law and the laws of procedure which are there in force are now for the most part identical with those of the older provinces, and it is inconvenient and anomalous that the Foreign Department should have to deal with matters of a precisely similar character to those which come before the Home Department for other parts of India." The relief given to the Home Office by the formation of the new department now enables the transfer to be made. Accordingly the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the matters specified in paragraph 4, relating to the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Coorg, which at present are disposed of in the Foreign Department shall be transferred to the new department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and that all the remaining business relating to the internal administration of these provinces shall in like manner be transferred from the Foreign to the Home Department. From the above orders however are excepted the districts of the Punjab recently brought under statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, by notification No. 2,101-P, dated 2nd December 1870; the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwara; and the district of Maunpore. In respect to these districts, the existing system will, for the present, remain unaltered. These are the exceptions referred to in paragraph 4."

The Government of India has ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the departments of the Government of India, the local Governments and Administrations, and a number of other high officers for information and guidance, with a request that they will take care to address the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, on the subjects above-noted, with exception to Sea Customs, Opium, Excise Stamps, and the Stud business, the transfers of which from the Financial and Military Departments will not take effect until further notices.

It has also been ordered that the Foreign, Financial, and Public Works Departments be requested to give immediate effect to the transfers of business to the new department and to the Home Department indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5.

THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF MADEH TALOOKA.

REPORT BY THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT POONA AND NASSICK SURVEY, NO. 40, DATED THE 12TH JANUARY 1871, SUBMITTING PROPOSALS FOR THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF TALOOKA MADEH OF THE SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

THE accompanying Report from the Acting Superintendent of the Poona and Nassick Survey relates to the important question of the re-assessment of the Madeh talooka of the Sholapoor collectorate, being the next district after Indapoor to which the survey settlement was originally extended.

2. The Acting Superintendent explains (paragraph 4) that the Madeh talooka, as constituted under the recent re-distribution of districts, now comprises 89 villages—42 of which belonged to it, and 36 to the Mohol talooka when the first settlement of those districts was made. Eleven belonged to Kurmulla at that time, seven are doomalla holdings, 82 being the total number of Government villages in the talook. The proposals refer to 77. Inquiry being in progress as to whether the lease of the other (5) five, settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58, is to be held to have expired with the rest of the talooka or to be continuable for 30 years from the date of the rates being introduced.

3. The breaking up of the old revenue divisions of the original settlement, which, however, is not confined to the present case, but general throughout the Presidency, is to be regretted. For it would have been more convenient in many respects to have had the assessment of the same tract of country to revise at the expiration of the 30 years' lease. The changes made are fortunately not very great in this case, and for purposes of comparison the state of things described in the reports may be taken to be generally applicable to the tract of country now included under the district.

4. Mr. Grant has not alluded to the state of the district when the present settlement was introduced, but refers to the reports of the former Survey officers for information on this subject. More attention should, in my opinion, be given to this subject in future revision reports, and where, as in this case, the villages of the revision are not identical with those of the original settlement, fresh returns of the revenue realized for a series of years prior to the introduction of the latter measure should be prepared complete for the identical villages to which the revision settlement is to be extended. As this, however, has not been done in this case, the only returns we have of the revenues of the period referred to are those given in Lieutenants Wingate's and Davidson's reports, which are prepared for the districts as they then stood, as explained above.

5. Both Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson give a sad account of the distressed state of the people of the district at the time their operations were carried out. The latter officer in reference to this subject, has recorded the following remarks:—

"The great body of the people have brought nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and when the exigencies of a famine, or even of a scarcity call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation instead of frugality." Para. 11.

And he observes again in another part of his report—

"I am aware that in every country there must be a portion of the people living from hand to mouth who are rendered destitute whenever a season of scarcity arrives, but it is seldom they form, as here, the larger body of the populace."

6. This opinion is endorsed by Lieutenant Wingate, who considers the state of poverty and distress prevailing in Mohol, as reported by Lieutenant Davidson, to be equally applicable to the Madeh district, which is represented to have been "long under the same management and subject to the same influences." The distressed condition of the people is attributed by these officers entirely to the oppressive nature of the revenue rates of that period.

7. The Revenue Commissioner of the day in submitting these reports to Government expressed his opinion that the Survey officers had given an exaggerated account of the depressed condition of the people of the Madeh and Mohol districts. "I freely allow," he observes, "that a case has been made out by these officers that a revision and reduction of assessment is urgently called for, yet I cannot go to the length of arguing with them that the whole of the cultivating population has been brought to the verge of starvation.

It is evident however that he considered the people to be in a very bad state, for, in referring to his last visit to that part of he country, he represents the inhabitants to be "in a greater state of poverty than in any other part of the Presidency I have visited."

The rapid improvement in their condition which is shown to have taken place immediately after the introduction of the settlement seems to me to be conclusive that the Revenue Commissioner's was the more correct view of the real state of the case at the time.

8. It is of considerable importance, as affects our revision, to consider what the rates were and what the collections amounted to that were felt to be so oppressive, heavy at the time referred to.

9. Information in regard to cultivation and collections is very complete for a series of 17 years in Lieutenant Davidson's report, being given in the form of a colored diagram prepared annually in the manner in which diagrams are now. The credit of inventing this ingenious and complete way of exhibiting the fluctuations in the cultivation and revenue of a district for a series of years is due to that officer, this being the first case, I believe, in which a diagram appears in a Settlement Report.

10. Referring to this return, I find that in the first year in which the district (Mohol) came into our possession, the revenue amounted in round numbers to Rs. 50,000 on a cultivated area of about 62,000 acres. Cultivation progressed a little at first, having gone up from 76 to 81,000 acres in 1234-35 Fusloe. This however was one of the dreadful famine years of the Deccan, of which the recollection is still retained, and its effect is most marked in the revenue accounts, the total realizations having amounted to only about Rs. 8,500 out of a demand of Rs. 63,000 according to the regular rates of assessment. A decline in cultivation set in steadily from this period to 1242, when the area had gone down to 66,000 acres. This was an equally bad year as 1234-35—cited above—and the revenue reached only about the same sum of between Rs. 8 and 9,000. It fluctuated considerably during the next six years, but in 1247-48, which is the last of the series, it had run up to Rs. 47,000. But the increase in the latter case is due to a reduction of rates which had been partially introduced. The average for the period of 17 years is about Rs. 32,000.

11. Taking the whole of this period for which the cultivation and revenue returns are given, I find that the average annual extent of land under tillage amounted roughly to 69,000 acres, and the assessment or full demand thereon to Rs. 53,360—the rate being 12½ annas per acre. But the average realizations of the same period were but Rs. 32,000, as shown above, being at the rate of 7½ annas per acre. These facts clearly indicate, not merely that 12½ annas per acre was an oppressively heavy rate, but that, after deducting remissions, the levy of the reduced rate of 7½ annas proved burdensome in the extreme and brought down the district to the depressed condition in which it was described to be at the time the Survey Settlement was introduced.

12. The information and data given above have been taken entirely from the Mohol report. Similar but not such complete revenue returns are given for Madeh in Lieutenant Wingate's report. But as they exhibit the same result, the foregoing remarks as to the state of cultivation, large remissions and general depressed state of the people may be taken to be equally applicable to that district and to the particular tract of country also under revision, though, as explained in a former place, the villages are not identical with those of the first settlement.

13. The rates introduced by Lieutenant Wingate are described to be 10 per cent. higher than those fixed for Indapoor in the case of the Mohol and 5 per cent. of the Madeh talook, that is to say, 12 annas being the Indapoor maximum—13 annas 2½ pies and 12 annas 7½ pies were the respective rates fixed for the above districts.

14. The villages (77 villages) to be brought under the revision settlement contain according to the former survey an extent of 259,587 acres of cultivable land, the total assessment leviable under the rates then imposed being Rs. 1,60,579. In the first year of the introduction the cultivation is shown at 223,335 acres, and the realized revenue at Rs. 81,386. During the first 3 or 4 years of the lease, cultivation increased considerably accompanied with a corresponding increase of revenue. A decline then occurred, and in 1845-46 both cultivation and revenue had gone back almost exactly to the mark at which they stood in the first year referred to above. A reaction set in again after this year, and cultivation soon went up to 2,50,000 acres, and it remained about the same with slight fluctuations to 1858-59, which was the twentieth year of the lease. The area under cultivation in that year being 2,51,200 acres and the realized revenue Rs. 97,375.

15. Deducting the returns of the last mentioned year from the total area and assessment, we find that at the close of the twentieth year of the lease there was an area in round numbers of 18,000 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 5,800 still uncultivated. In the next five years' time this had been taken up, and for the last five years the whole assessed area may be said to have been under tillage, the return showing only 170 acres assessed at Rs. 48 as the present waste.

16. The result of the settlement for the three decennial periods included in the lease is shown below:—

	Cultivated area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Revenue realized.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Decennial period from 1830-40 to 1838-49	239,618	92,991	2,344	90,647
2nd Decennial period from 1840-50 to 1858-59	242,548	94,053	525	93,528
3rd Decennial period from 1850-60 to 1859-69	266,938	1,01,197	17	1,01,180

These figures show that the collections for the first decennial period averaged Rs. 90,647, the remissions being about 2 per cent. During the next ten years, the latter were somewhat less than ½ per cent. upon an average annual revenue of Rs. 92,528, and they amounted only to 17 rupees per annum out of a yearly revenue of above a lakh during the last decennial period. These results prove that the settlement has been eminently successful in a financial point of view, and we have now to see how far it has been operative in augmenting the resources of the district and ameliorating the condition of the people.

17. With regard to the present state of the district Mr. Grant describes the cultivation to be slovenly owing to insufficient ploughing and want of due care in ordinary tillage operations. He considers this to be the result of the present low rates of assessment, which in his opinion are prejudicial to agricultural industry, and he quotes remarks from McCulloch representing the disadvantages attending the under-renting of land (paragraph 14) as applicable to this case. I am however of opinion that the slovenly cultivation of this district is attributable chiefly to natural causes, that is to say, to the uncertainty and insufficiency of the rain-fall; for it is obvious that tillage operations cannot be regularly carried on unless the soil is in a state of moisture to admit of its being constantly worked. The soil, I need hardly observe, is not in this state, it becomes hard and quite impervious to the plough by the influence of the hot weather. This is especially the case with deep black soil, and the rain-fall is frequently insufficient to admit of its being tilled till near the close of the season when the late rains set in. The cultivator being naturally anxious to get his land sown as soon as possible after this loosens the upper surface of the soil a little and puts in his seed as quick as possible.

18. Insufficient working cattle is another cause to which I should ascribe the bad state of cultivation to be due in some measure. Many of the small holders of land—cultivators paying less than 10 rupees—have not the requisite number of cattle for working their land, and as a rule you will find the smaller holdings to be the worst cultivated. Another reason that leads me to think the state of things alluded to is not due to the cause mentioned by Mr. Grant is the very careful manner in which all the bagayet lands are cultivated, which is strong proof that a spirit of industry is not wanting amongst the people when the conditions as in that case admit of tillage operations being favorably carried on. I agree with Mr. Grant that the cultivation of dry crop soils is slovenly, though an improvement on what it was described to be years ago, but I differ as to the causes to which it is to be ascribed.

19. "The present condition of the cultivators of this district," Mr. Grant observes, "is happily a complete contrast to what it was when the present settlement was introduced. The whole district is in a state of prosperity * * * and the cultivators are nearly all well off and independent." My own observations and inquiries during a recent tour through the district lead me to confirm the general correctness of this description of the condition of the people of the district except in regard to the small holders of land—the class alluded to above whose payments are below 10 rupees. A considerable proportion of this class of cultivators is still in debt, and without the capital requisite for the proper tillage of their land, and when a bad season occurs they are put out to find the means for their support throughout the year. In a country, however, where the Hindoo law of inheritance obtains, and where the land is much subdivided, there must always be a proportion of the cultivators whose holdings are insufficient for their support.

20. The most striking change perhaps which has taken place during the lease is in regard to the value of land. We find in Lieutenant Wingate's report, as noticed by the Acting Superintendent in his 23rd paragraph, that jerayet (dry-crop) land had no saleable value whatever at that time, nor could money be raised on a mortgage on its security. He mentions cases of mortgages on bagayet and *inam* lands, but adds, "I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government jerayet land."

21. In marked contrast to this state of things Mr. Grant gives (paragraph 24 and statement appended) the particulars of several sales of land, in which the price fixed ranged in one case (pudsalee) as high as 35 years' purchase of the assessment, and adds that Rs. 2,000 was offered to the Wanee for this same land for which he had paid Rs. 360 only. It contained a well for which the cost is not given, and this added of course materially to the value of the property. This however may be regarded as an exceptional case, but from information gained on the subject during my recent tour through the district I find that from 12 to 15 years' purchase is about the average sale price for jerayet land. We may safely assume, therefore, taking the assessment of the district at a lakh, that the property in land represents a capital of 15 lakhs which has accrued to the cultivators during the lease.

22. It is satisfactory to note from the return given in paragraph 17 that there has been a large increase in the number of wells during the lease, 861 have been newly built and 98 old ones repaired, there being now 2,051 in working order. A small expenditure of private capital on local works, such as chowrees and dhurumshallas, is also shown to have taken place.

23. Mr. Grant also gives a contrasted statement, showing the increase in the number of inhabitants, and of agricultural stock and implements which has taken place during the 30 years as shown from a comparison of returns of that period with those now prepared. In commenting on this he observes:—"From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent. only. This is a very small increase and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indapoor, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indapoor, there being 146 souls to every square mile of culturable land in this district against 119 in Indapoor." I agree also with Mr. Grant in the remarks in the following paragraph in which he states that the "addition of 15 per cent. only to the number of cattle used for agricultural purposes which, considering the large expansion of cultivation which has taken place, is less than might have been expected; and this paucity of cattle is doubtless in some measure the reason of the slovenly and lax system of cultivation noticed in paragraph 12."

24. With regard to the works affecting communications carried out during the lease, there was not a mile of made road in the district at the time the settlement was introduced, but it has now been opened out to traffic in every direction. The G. I. P. Railway line from Poona to Sholapoor skirts the northern part of it. The great trunk road running between the above stations passes through the centre, and the southern corner is crossed by a part of the road from Sholapoor to Pundhurpoor. In addition to these, there is, as mentioned by Mr. Grant, "a cross road from Barsee to the Barsee Road Station (situated in the district), which is continued to Tembournee. In fact the district is so thoroughly accessible in every part, that in point of communication nearly all the villages are equally favourably situated."

25. This is a very satisfactory account of the present state of the means of communication possessed by the districts, and nothing more may be said to be needed. The construction of one or two branch roads leading from the Sholapoor and Poona road to the railway stations, would be an improvement, and the local funds may be looked to for eventually supplying the means for carrying out such small works. The State has done all that is required of it; indeed, few districts have been so fortunate as this in having a first class metalled road and a railway run through them during the last twenty years.

26. The next point for consideration as affecting the question of what the new rates of assessment should be fixed at is the price of grain. The two chief markets of the district when the first settlement was introduced were Madeh and Mohol. The latter has fallen a good deal in importance since it ceased to be a kutcherry station, and the opening of the road and railway has also tended to bring about its decline, as a good deal of the grain of that part of the district is now sent to Sholapoor. Madeh, which is the head quarter station of the talook, has a pretty good market, but Mr. Grant states that it has declined since a municipality was established there. The former reports contain a statement showing the price of grain in these markets for 19 years prior to the introduction of the settlement, and Mr. Grant's report supplies similar information for the 30 years of the lease. We have consequently returns of the price of grain for 49 years.

27. The following statement taken from Lieutenant Wingate's report exhibits, as above mentioned, the price of grain for the period prior to the first settlement commencing with the introduction of British rule:—

Periods	Pucka Seers of 80 Tolas weight selling for one Ballapoore Rupee.	
	Madeh.	Mohol.
Average price of Jowaree for the last 19 years.	60	55
Do. do. do. 15 do.	63	63
Do. do. do. 10 do.	62	58
Do. do. do. 5 do.	70	60

It will be observed that the price of jowaree ranged with the exception of the 15 years average from 5 to 10 per cent. higher in Mohol than in Madeh during the period referred to. This was duly considered at the time by the Survey officers who made the Madeh five per cent. less than the Mohol rate. But Mr. Grant has explained that this difference in the price of grain in the respective markets no longer exists; and he has consequently done away with the difference in the rates of the two districts adopted at the first settlement and brought them both under the same rate.

28. The averages for the several periods given in the statement exhibit but little fluctuation in prices, which ranged from 60 to 70 seers per rupee. They were 70 and 62 for the five and ten years respectively preceding the settlement, and the depressed state of the district when that measure was introduced is a clear indication that cultivation was not remunerative under the rates then in force when jowaree was selling at these prices.

29. The returns in Mr. Grant's report give the following as the average price of grain during the several decennial periods:—

Periods.	Average Price. Madeh. Jowaree.	Bajree.	Mohol. Jowaree.	Bajree.
1st ten years of lease, viz. from 1839-4 to 1848-49	59	48	57	49
2nd ten years of leave, viz. from 1849-5 to 1858-59	26	28	34	27
3rd ten years of lease, viz. from 1859-60 to 1868-69	25	22	25	21

The fluctuations were very great during the first ten years, jowaree being as low as 102 seers in 1841-42 in Madeh, and as high as 21 in 1844-45. The average is 59 seers. For the first four years of the next decennial period prices were pretty steady, ranging from 42 to 56. They were at 17 however in 1844-45, and closed at 19 at the end of the period. (See statement appended to Mr. Grant's report.)

30. We must bear in mind that the last decennial series includes the exceptionally high prices brought about by the American war. For two years 1863-64 and 1864-65 jowaree was selling at 16 and 19 seers per rupee. It has since fallen somewhat, 26 seers being the market rate in 1868-69, and "I think we may expect to see it go down to what it was before the American war. It is not yet so low as it should be, considered with reference to the great fall which has recently taken place in the price of cotton; but as the price of grain has for some years been governed to a great extent, and will be so in future by the price of cotton, we may safely reckon on a further decrease in the market value of the former. The average for the whole of this period is 25 seers.

31. It appears to me to be open to discussion as to what increase of assessment should now be made with reference to the rise in the price of grain which has taken place since the settlement was introduced. If the difference between the prices of the first and last ten years of the lease be taken, the increase calculated on this data should be 130 per cent. But in the first place there is no evidence to show that 59 seers was a paying price to the ryots; on the contrary, we find it recorded in Mr. Green's report of the state of these districts written in 1852 (four years after the first decennial period) that the cultivators were much involved at that time. Writing on this subject he observes as follows:—"There is everywhere a lamentable amount of indebtedness and of a thraldom to money-lenders most depressing in its effects on the ryot's energies. But this again is entirely diminishing in the best districts, and perhaps also very slowly in others." Major Wingate expresses his entire concurrence with Mr. Green in his remarks upon this subject; and again it is obvious that it would be unfair to take the average of the last ten years including the exceptional prices of the American war as the standard of comparison with the prices of the remote period referred to.

32. If again we take the difference between the two last decennial periods the increase would be only 44 per cent., and this certainly does not represent the change in the value of produce which has taken place since the first assessment was fixed. We have good proof that the people were generally well off at the end of the twentieth year of the lease, and we may safely take the average of prices from its commencement to the end of that period as sufficiently high to be profitable to the cultivators under the former settlement. 47½ seers is the average for this period, and the difference between it and the average price of the last ten years would represent fairly the increase to be now made were it not for the exceptional years of the American war. Deducting the two years in which jowaree was selling at 16 and 19 seers the rupee, and taking the remaining eight of the series, an average of 28 seers is the result. By this mode of estimating the increase due to rise in prices, we have 47½ seers of the former period against 28 of the latter, being a percentage increase of 70 per cent. and this appears to me to be a fair approximate estimate of the excess on the former assessment that may now be imposed.

33. The Acting Superintendent, as explained in paragraph 32, proposes to have a general rate of Rs. 1-2 for the district, but to make an increase of 2 annas to the rates of the villages comprising 15 in number, situated within a distance of five miles of the railways stations, Rs. 1-4 being consequently the maximum in such cases. The general rate of Rs. 1-2 is an increase of only 36 per cent. on the former maximum of Rs. 0-13-2½, and if it is 12½ per cent. on the rate recently introduced in Indapoor. The difference in the former rates of the respective districts being 10 per cent., we may say that the same relative standard has been adopted at their revision settlement.

34. But although the rates as mentioned above are but 36 per cent. in excess of the former scale, the actual increase in assessment amounts to 77 per cent., as shown below:—

	Cultivated Land. Rs.	Waste Land. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Assessment according to proposed rates	1,77,933	115	1,78,048
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Increase...	77,402	67	77,469

The average rate being 9 annas 4 pies per acre. Above twenty thousand of this increase represents the assessment on the excess in culturable area of the present over the former survey, and Mr. Grant puts this down under the head of "Concealed Cultivation," which may literally be said to be so, but as it has been held for a lengthened period by the cultivators, it forms in reality part of the area on which the former assessment has been paid, and cannot consequently be considered to be extra or new land now made over to them, which Mr. Grant's figure represents it to be, and no set-off from the new assessment can therefore be fairly made on this account.

35. I am glad to find from the remarks in paragraph 35, that the Acting Superintendent has not imposed any extra cess on well garden lands, but adopted the Indapoor plan of assessing them only at the highest jerayet rate. On this village, I am sure it is a wise policy to forego the taxation of wells in a district subject as this is to periodical droughts. Every encouragement should be given to the construction of wells, and if the plan of granting loans for agricultural improvements is ever brought out, I should like to see the funds largely devoted to the above purpose. In this famine report Colonel Baird Smith records it as his opinion, that at least one-third of the culturable area of a district should be supplied with the means of irrigation to enable the people to withstand the effects of a season of drought. Now if we take the case of this district, we find the irrigable land (10,983 acres), which is almost entirely under wells, bears the small proportion of 3·22 per cent. to the total culturable area. I think so large a proportion as a third is not necessary in this case, and that if we can bring about a tenth part of it under irrigation, provided it is pretty generally distributed over the district, we need have no disastrous results from occasional failure of the ordinary dry crops. The encouragement given to the expenditure of capital on such works by the remission of all special taxation will lead, I hope, to a considerable extension of the irrigable area in the course of a few years.

36. The importance of bagayet cultivation to this district was fully recognized by the Survey officers at the first settlement. Referring to the subject, Lieutenant Wingate observes:—"It is to the extension of bagayet cultivation that we have to look for the most considerable addition to the resources and value of these districts; and as affording the best provision against the recurrence of those calamities which have so often so frequently ravaged this part of the country, the policy of imposing an extra tax at all under such circumstances may well be doubted; but as Government might have difficulty in finding a less objectionable substitute for the loss of revenue its remission would entail, I do not venture to recommend this step." This reason for the imposition of a special tax on well garden lands no longer exists; on the contrary, the increase of 77 per cent. enables us easily to forego the revenue that would be realized by such a tax.

37. Madeh is represented by the Survey officers (Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson) to be superior to Indapoor in point of climate, and this is borne out by the returns given—1865, 12 in. 95 cents; 1866, 19 in. 58 cents; 1867, 29 in. 95 cents; 1868, 14 in. 64 cents; 1869, 22 in. 1 cent—which show an average fall of 19½ inches against an average of a little under 6 inches in Indapoor. The latter is somewhat less, I think, than the ordinary fall in the district, as it embraces a cycle of bad seasons. The Madeh average, on the other hand, includes two or three years when the fall was more than ordinarily large. The difference therefore is not so great, in my opinion, as it is represented to be by the comparative results of those returns. Great part of the Madeh fall occurs in the latter part of the season, and we find accordingly that rubbee crops—of which jowaree is the chief—bear the proportion of 75 to 25 per cent. of khureef crops. (See return of crops appended to Mr. Grant's report.)

38. I agree with the Collector that 77 per cent. is a large increase and "should have very careful consideration before it is finally adopted." (See Collector's letter appended, paragraph 2.) But considering the rise in the price of grain, the increase in material wealth, the improvement in communications, and in the general conditions of the people of this district which has taken place since the first settlement was introduced, I think there is no reason to apprehend our having exceeded the limit of increase fairly imposable under the present state of things.

39. I would draw attention to the concluding remarks in Lieutenant Davidson's report, wherein he proposed that one-fourth of the reduction made by the Survey settlement should be set apart as a fund to provide for (a) the establishment of village schools, and (b) the maintenance of a body of trained artificers for the purpose of making carts and improving the mechanical resources of the district. These proposals were warmly supported by Lieutenant Wingate. They were also approved of by the Revenue Commissioner of the day, but having regard to the depressed condition of the district generally, he considered the plan of withholding from the cultivator a portion of the reduction was objectionable, and accordingly recommended that the proposal, though praiseworthy in every respect, should not be carried out in the manner suggested; and Government, concurring with that officer, declined to give their consent to it. The establishment of local funds has happily afforded the means of carrying out the intellectual improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes foreshadowed in the measures suggested 30 years since by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson.

40. Before concluding, I think it desirable that I should refer to an article upon the re-assessment of the Indapoor talooka, which appears in the January number of the *Indian Economist*, as the statements therein made, if left uncontradicted, would seriously mislead Government and the public generally as to the bearing of the new assessment upon the profits of cultivation. The Editor has assumed that the average produce of jowaree for the whole culturable area of the district, given in round numbers at 300,000 acres, may be taken to be 350 lbs. per acre, and that this quantity of produce converted into money at the rate of 36 lbs. or 18 seers per rupee represents an annual return of Rs. 29,20,000, and he adds to this a further sum of Rs. 12,00,000 as the value of the kurbee or jowaree straw, making a total of Rs. 41,20,000 (forty-one lakhs and twenty thousand) as the annual value of the harvest of the district for the last six years. These estimates, he proceeds to observe, have been adduced "simply to show how vast the accumulations of the cultivators must have been during the last years of the old lease, and yet under the new terms, he is to pay no more than Rs. 1,20,000 a year, less we would impoverish him! But the assessment for the whole period of the lease will amount to no more than Rs. 36,00,000—

Yearly assessment. Years.
1,20,000 × 30 = Rs. 36,00,000

Any one harvest therefore of the last ten years (for prices are now higher than ever) has sufficed to pay the entire levy of the State throughout the whole currency of the new lease. In view of these considerations, we see surely how needless it was to assume as the basis, of the new assessment, a return of the price of jowaree of former rates. We are satisfied that Colonel Francis might have fixed the assessment at three times the old rates. And the exigencies of the State really required an assessment upon this scale. We are not at all sorry that Indapoor has been so gently treated; but we must protest against a precedent being made of this drought-stricken district, in renewing the leases of other talooks."

41. The sacrifice of revenue under the new settlement would be great indeed were the foregoing a correct estimate of the return from the land in the Indapoor district. We find, however, from the Editor's remarks that his return of the produce is entirely an assumed estimate. "The settlement proceedings," he observes, "give us no statistics of the produce of the soil, and we have assumed it to be 350 lbs. per acre." It is true that no returns of produce have been given in the report, but the difficulty of fixing the assessment on such data is alluded to at considerable length in the early part of it; and the case of Mr. Pringle's failure in fixing his assessment upon that plan is brought forward as a reason against its adoption. (See pages 11 to 15 of Indapoor Report, Selections from Government Records, No. 107, new series.) But although estimates of produce are not used by us in the manner contemplated by the *Economist*, we make careful inquiry as to the productiveness of the soil and its general out-turn, and these points are duly considered in fixing the standard of rates.

42. The uncertainty of the seasons in Indapoor, coupled with the great variation in the quality and fertility of the soil, renders it almost impossible, as pointed out in the parts of the report referred to above, to frame any reliable estimate of its average return of produce. In good seasons the *best soils* (those assessed at 1 rupee to 14 annas per acre) often produce from 5 to 600 lbs. of jowaree per acre. But the 300,000 acres on which the *Economist's* estimate is framed, include a considerable extent of land (some part of it is assessed at only *one* anna per acre. This is not cultivated but kept for grazing, and produces at 2 or 3 annas per acre, the yield from which is about an eighth or a tenth of what the best soils ordinarily return. Taking good, indifferent, and poor soils together, I should estimate that with the ordinary run of seasons the average produce of indebtedness and of a thraldom to money-lenders most depressing in its effects on the ryot's energies. But this again is entirely diminishing in the best districts, and perhaps also very slowly in others." Major Wingate expresses his entire concurrence with Mr. Green in his remarks upon this subject; and again it is obvious that it would be unfair to take the average of the last ten years including the exceptional prices of the American war as the standard of comparison with the prices of the remote period referred to.

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COPPER AS A CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says—

In your issue of the 5th instant, there is an extract from the *Pioneer*, running as follows:—"A native contemporary gives the following directions as preservatives against cholera:—(1) A copper coin or other piece of that metal should be worn round the neck, so as to hang below the chest. (2.) Not to work too much in the sun. (3.) To breakfast before 10 A. M. (4.) To keep the house clean. (5.) To avoid much talk of cholera," to which the *Pioneer* observes:—"These directions would probably be as efficacious if four out of the five were omitted."

Now, whatever the sneer of the *Pioneer* at the above rules may be worth, there is one amongst them, which doubtlessly deserves something more than to be sneered at. "The last" will many of your readers, in unanimity with the *Pioneer*, exclaim—"No; I say the first."

The first in India, to my knowledge, who strongly advocated the use of copper as a prophylactic and curative agent in cholera, is Dr. Salzer. His article in the November and December number of the Calcutta Journal of Medicine, 1869, is, by all its peculiarities, suggestive, and deserves a larger circulation. Of course, what he wants us to do is to rely upon an infinitesimal, say a millionth, a billionth, or somewhat less of a grain of copper, and actually to face with this shadow of a quantity the palpable realities of the epidemic. If the idea, however, may be almost considered as ridiculous, it must be said in fairness to its advocate that it has been honestly and fearlessly put forward.

The article referred to runs in abstract, as follows:—

"The remark lately made by M. Dumas, the celebrated French chemist, at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences, to the purport that workers of copper-mines have, at different periods of cholera epidemics been spared from choleraic attacks, is no novelty. Only a few years back a similar remark was made with regard to the brass-workers and copper-miners of England. This does not detract from the interest attached to M. Dumas' statement: for whatever it may lose in point of novelty, it doubtlessly gains with respect to its reliability. It is true, M. Dumas has based his statement upon statistical facts, showing, on the one hand, that the per-centage of choleraic attacks amongst the abovementioned class of people is trifling in comparison with the prevailing course of the epidemic; and on the other, that even amongst those attacked, the mortality forms a small fraction only of the death-rate of those situated otherwise; nevertheless facts, and especially strange, almost marvellous facts, can hardly be too often confirmed, in order to gain ground and reliance.

"The entire oblivion into which a similar observation was allowed to fall, within the space of only a couple of years, so as to make M. Dumas' statement appear as something yet unheard-of, is, however, worth some notice. Has it not the appearance as if certain natural phenomena are subjected to the same capriciousness which governs most of our social conventions and often places too much value and dignity upon some individuals, while others of no less merit and value are allowed to pass without notice and consideration? Volumes have been written as to how to treat and how to meet cholera preventively; every possible means has been contrived, every possible remedy has been proposed and put to the test; and when one or the other drug has been found to be of any benefit in one or the other case, the thinking medical world would not stop there, but would go on investigating the philosophy of its action, its *modus operandii*. But when nature points, in an unmistakeable way, to a metal so eminently possessed of the power of preventing cholera, the phenomenon is looked at as a matter of curiosity, and hardly more than a momentary notice is taken of it!

"There have been, it is true, some attempts made to introduce the above-mentioned metal as a cholera remedy in some shape or other, and the result was—a failure. What are we to conclude from that? that nature is in contradiction with herself? or that her indications have rather been misinterpreted by those who attempted to make use of them?

"It would be injudicious indeed, in practical life, to take a hint in a certain affair from one we think wiser than ourselves, and then to execute the meaning and tendency of that hint, not in the spirit of the adviser, but in our own, avowedly less experienced way. Still this is commonly the mode in which the wise hints of nature are attempted to be carried out in the practical proceedings of medicine. An illustration of this kind was lately given in this journal....

"We meet with a somewhat similar example with regard to the trial attempted with copper preparation as preventive against, or curative in, cholera. What can we reasonably learn from the cholera preventive properties of copper-mines? Before all, that copper is not so inert a body, with respect to its surroundings, as it would appear at first sight; and secondly, that the peculiar action of this metal is capable of warding off a certain assailing morbific agent (cholera), without inducing, by all this its eminent influence upon the human organism, any hurt in the same. For, be it noted, copper-miners have never been known to suffer from any peculiar kind of affection ascribable to the influence of this metal.

"This is the way in which nature administers her prophylactic. And now comes the man, the doctor, who tries, by artificial means, to utilize the hint given to him by nature. Does he attempt to carry out the tendency of that hint in the spirit of his avowedly superior master? Imbued with the strong idea that drugs if internally administered for curative or preventive purposes, must be given in such quantities as would produce in the healthy an effect short of poisoning or half-poisoning, he prescribes his grain dose of copper preparation. Nature revolts against it; the individual thus subjected to the prophylactic course protests against it; he has griping in the bowels, asthmatic breathing, twitching in the limbs: but then the doctor with his usual authority gravely steps in and holds a most remonstrative language to that rebellious nature, giving her to understand that if she will not learn to behave better, he will have to do away with her altogether. As to those individuals anxiously seeking a preventive against the raging cholera, let them take opium pills. It is true, statistics have not yet taught that opium eaters are more protected than the rest of mortals; but then, since *cuprum cannot* be administered, since we cannot, on the other side, convert the inhabitants of whole districts into brass workers, and does it lie in our power to transform their houses into copper-mines, we must recur to something else. Since *cuprum* cannot be administered! In that massive form you are accustomed to bestow your remedial or preventive agents upon your patients. Certainly not. But whose fault is it that you cannot part with the idea that, with respect to the therapeutic or prophylactic property of a drug, one grain goes farther than a part of it, simply because a large beefsteak goes farther than a small one? Have you ever tried to administer your copper preparations in such minimum doses as not to molest your patient with any of the toxicological symptoms of the metal? Nature most likely effects her prophylactic work through invisible and almost imperceptible atoms of copper; surely, the attempt to follow her as strictly as possible ought to have been worth a trial. But there is the bugbear of an infinitesimal which frightens our grand medical *esprits* and puts them to flight, and we stand, generally speaking, in our days much at the same point as we did half a century ago, when Hahnemann wrote:—'The poisonous effects of this metal (cuprum) and its preparations, and the cruel and frequently fatal symptoms resulting from its application, have prevented physicians from using it internally. Homœopathy alone is capable, by means of the peculiar mode of preparation to which it subjects remedial agents, and by means of its doctrine of the degrees of potencies, to employ even the most violent substances for the benefit and restoration of the sick.'

"One can hardly read M. Dumas' report, without being involuntarily reminded of Hahnemann and his doctrine. So far back as 1832, when cholera made its first invasion in Europe, he, before having ever seen a case of cholera, from the mere description of the disease, pointed at once to cuprum as one of the principal prophylactic and curative agents. Solely guided by the pathogenesis of this metal, conjointly with his known therapeutic principle, he felt so sure of its remedial virtues in the approaching epidemic that he did not hesitate to issue circulars amongst his friends and disciples to this purport, recommending them the above-mentioned metal as one of the weapons against the threatening enemy. Thirty-seven years have past since then, during which period many sad experiences and experiments have been inflicted upon mankind by repeated outbreaks of the epidemic on the one hand, and by the ignorance of the medical practitioner at large on the other; and now comes M. Dumas, a man quite uninterested in the therapeutic quarrels of the doctors, and intentionally confirms the prediction of Hahnemann.

"There are only two means by which men can become qualified to foresee coming results; the one is comprehensible to all, and therefore *recognised* by all, and that is by means of science; the other comprehensible to no one, and therefore only *believed* by some, and that is by means of prophesy. Unless you admit, then, that Hahnemann had something to do with divine inspirations, you are reasonably forced to acknowledge the scientific fundament of his principles."

"SHARP" IS THE WORD IN TEXAS.—A Texan lost a valuable mare, and, telegraphing to a neighbouring town to arrest the thief, received the laconic reply—"Mare here; thief hang."

SPIRITS.—A physician being asked by a patient if he thought a little spirits now and then would hurt him much, replied, "I do not know that a little occasionally would hurt you much; but if you don't take any it won't hurt you at all."

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

Japan, as we noticed not many week ago, is really going ahead, and giving up its stereotyped ideas for those which have long been the intellectual circulating medium of the West. We are told that the mint at Osaka was to be opened early in April, and that it would soon be in full order, be able to coin 40,000 dollars and 100,000 subsidiary coins a day; that the telegraph lines between Yokohama and Yedo and between Osaka and Kobe are established, and that a further telegraphic extension from Yedo to Osaka is projected. Again, "the lighthouse in the Akashi Straits, on the Island of Awaji, is ready to receive the light apparatus. This Akashi light is to be of the first order, one of those wonderful combinations of lenses that all who visited the London Exhibition of 1862 will remember." Certainly Japan does not seem inclined to undervalue either coin, news, or light.—*Spectator*.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF STRASBURG LIBRARY.

A Committee has been formed in London to aid in collecting books for the re-establishment of the University Library of Strasburg, which was destroyed during the siege of the city. Authors, publishers, private collectors, and public societies are invited to co-operate in the work, Mr. Truebner having undertaken to receive all contributions. We presume that the Committee will have to exercise much discretion and some stringency in making a selection from these gifts; for, as a rule, people devote to public libraries chiefly such books as are of little value to themselves. The work has already been taken up by several other capitals; and it is probable that the loss which Strasburg has sustained will be in some measure made up. We wish the undertaking every success. The English branch of it comes before the public under good leadership, and the object of the movement is such as needs no recommendation to all interested in intellectual pursuits. We observe in the circular which the English Committee have issued that a somewhat indeterminate effort has been made towards accuracy in spelling German proper names. "Strasburg" comes out as Strassburg, "Alsace" as Elsass; but some consideration for vulgar prejudice has been shown in retaining the familiar "Vienna" and "Zurich.—*Daily News*.

DEGENERATION OF THE TURF.

Among the many changes which have taken place during the last few years in the habits of the people of this country, the decrease of interest in the Derby is worthy of note. Twenty years ago the name of the favourite was a "household word" in every English home for weeks before the race was run. Now, nine persons out of ten are ignorant of his name. Yet the race-course will be far more crowded this year than in days of old; thousands will get up an interest in the race at the last moment, and the ghost of the old gaiety will be revived; the only difference being that it is now superficial, whereas a few years ago the "great heart of the nation" really was absorbed in the event. The truth is, that the Turf has for some time been degenerating rapidly; after the days of Lord George Bentinck it began to go down, and from that time to this it has never ceased falling. How low it will fall it is impossible to say, but it seems to be fast following the footsteps of the prize ring, and will probably at last be landed in the same slush. It has made so many peers bankrupts, and so many domestic servants thieves, that both lords and footmen now are cautious of meddling with it. It is needless to speculate upon the causes of this degeneration of a "noble pastime," which is now no longer a "pastime," but a matter of business conducted by low gamblers in a spirit of gain, and not as a trial of strength, speed, and skill between well-bred and highly-trained animals.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A POPULAR FETE AT THE TUILERIES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes a scene which he witnessed at the Tuileries on the 7th inst. The people were invited to see the rooms in which the "tyrant" had lived for the modest sum of 50c., but should they think proper to take tickets for the concert, "whereby these saloons might be at length rendered useful to the people," they should be permitted to enjoy the extra show gratis. I took a ticket, says the correspondent, and joined myself to a host of crowds of people who belonged to every nationality and rank of life, and whose remarks and criticisms were most edifying. Every class of Parisian society was represented in the throng that swayed and hustled through the rooms, but the saddest sight of all was the knot or two of decrepit veterans from the Invalides who leant against the balustrade of the grand staircase, and gazed with pinched-up lips and dry eyes at the National Guards on duty, lounging and carousing down below. The stairs were littered with bedding and cooking utensils, shirts and stockings hanging to dry over the gilt railings, while in the square at the stairs' foot were ranged benches and boards on trestles, and from the sculptured arms of the Guard sat in picturesque groups enough, contrasting in the carelessness and dirt of their general appearance with the lavish ornaments of marble and gilt work which served as a background to their figures. Marching orders, more or less thumbed and torn, hung in fragments from the panelled walls; names in pencil and names in ink, and names scrawled with a finger-nail, defaced the doors and staircase wall. A sentry stood at every door to see that the citizens behaved themselves—a precaution by no means unnecessary, the outward aspect of certain members of the crowd being taken into consideration. In the Salle de la Paix a number of women were busy uncovering a number of chairs for the promised concert, and in the Salle des Maréchaux beyond, where the concert was to be given, velvet benches were already occupied by old ladies in white caps with baskets in their hands, who presented a stern aspect of endurance, as though they were determined to sit there through the preparations as well as the promised entertainment, and still to continue sitting until turned out by sword and bayonet. The "Salle des Maréchaux" exists no more except in name; four men on ladders were employed covering up the portraits which decorate the hall with screens of red silk. The Empress's bed-room was a great attraction, Chaplin's charming decorations being subjects of sufficient interest, independent of the absent furniture. The looking-glasses which spring from the walls called down ejaculations of delight from a party of dressmakers, who carefully took notes of the mechanism, "in order to imitate it, my dear, when Baby becomes itself again." There was a large placard upon the wall of a kind of library, inviting the attention of the public to the secret arrangements in a recess whereby the Empress obtained her dresses and linen from some manufactory of garments above, and an old lady, after having carefully examined the elaborate details, turned away with a sigh and a shake of the head. "How foolish of them, after all, not to have done a little for us in order that they might have continued to abide in this paradise!" How different was the Empress's apartment this morning, bare and crowded with the dregs of the Paris population, from the night of her flight, when bedclothes still littered the floor, and gloves and little odds and ends of female finery told of recent occupation! A reflective sentry at the door of the *cabinet de travail* begged me to remark the portraits set round above the doors. "Those are the Empress's favourite ladies," he informed me; "are they not *satapines*, one would say, of the period of Montespan? And those were the ladies who were models for the women of our land—no wonder that Paris should have become the Gomorrah that it is! In the evening the concert was given, and a wonderful bear-garden the Imperial Palace presented.

PESHAWUR, "THE VALLEY OF DEATH."

"An Old Indian" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette* as follows:—

Some months ago I gave an account in a local paper of the terrible ravages of cholera among our countrymen, military and civil, in the pestilential climate of the Peshawur Valley. After such a picture, the facts of which are not unknown to our Government, we might have expected that active measures would have been adopted to save those who are left there, either by removal or by stringent sanitary measures from the return of such periodical ravages. If the place continues so deadly, there seems nothing for it but a total abandonment, or at least that all Europeans should, during the six most unhealthy months, be removed to healthy hill stations. Does it require some thousands more victims before the eyes of our authorities are open, or their hearts touched, sufficiently to lead to action? Besides the loss of valuable lives we have enfeebled and broken constitutions, with imperfect work and endless pensions to Government, on account of a continuous rush to the hills to escape a recurrence of fever attacks and actual prostration. That there should be such migration is an absolute necessity, as will be seen by the following facts:—The 5th Fusiliers lost nineteen children in twenty-one days. The 19th Regiment N.I. is the only regiment now at Peshawur, and has been there little more than two years. On its arrival it had eight officers; two are dead, three are now in England on sick leave, one has taken furlough in consequence of continued sickness, and the remaining two suffer from fever almost daily. In March, 1870, there were seventy ladies at Peshawur. During the hot weather they all fled but seven. Of these seven one died, four were compelled to leave subsequently from illness, and the two now remaining are suffering from fever. We might go on and describe the sufferings of engineers and others who struggle on with enfeebled health. After this talk of the deadly malaria of the Western Coast of Africa! Is this a state of matters that should be allowed to continue? Are there no independent members of Parliament to call for enquiry, and to urge that, notwithstanding any extra expenditure, sanitary stations should be formed in the hills quite near, to which the residents at Peshawur might be sent by the Government for about half the year, instead of being forced to incur endless expense by going under sick certificate? In a pecuniary point of view the Government would eventually become gainers, and in place of an enfeebled, discontented, and often demoralised soldiery, we would have both officers and men, as well as civilians, love a service to which only dire necessity now binds them. The 15th Native Infantry lost in September, 1869, by cholera, 25 out of 200 in cantonments, and the 36th, 112 out of 700. The artillery suffered to a greater degree than the others. At the same time there was the usual amount of fever.

A bright little fellow was travelling in a crowded omnibus, and had been taken on the lap of a fellow-passenger. The conversation turned on pick-pockets and their great skill. "Ah, my fine fellow" said the gentleman who had taken the little one on his knee, "how easily I could pick your pocket," as it lay open near his hand. "No, you couldn't neither," answered the boy, with a sharp twinkle in his eye; "'cause I've been looking out for you all the way!"

THE NATIONALITY OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A Russo-German war would force upon the majority of Russian officers a most painful question of nationality. According to the *Globe*, the proportion of foreigners serving in the Russian army is as follows:—Among the privates and non-commissioned officers there are 85 per cent. of Russians, 15 per cent. of foreigners and of these 12 of Germans. Among the captains and lieutenants there are 70 per cent. of Germans, and 30 of foreigners, the latter 25 to 30 of Russians. Among the colonels and generals there are 58 Germans, and 35 foreigners to 15 Russians; and among the generals there are as many as 74 Germans and 26 foreigners to 18 Russians. Thus, if Russia went to war with Germany, the first thing that might happen to her would be the loss of the greater part of her officers; for though sixty years ago Germans were ready enough to fight against Germany, they would hardly do so now after the regeneration of the Empire. This circumstances may be not without influence on the affirmed improbability of a Russo-German war.

THE SUGGESTED FORTIFICATION OF LONDON.

Sir W. Jervois has been lecturing at the Royal Institution on the defence of the United Kingdom. The gist of his recommendations on the fortifying of London is as follows:—

A series of forts, crossing fire with each other, and from 2,000 to 3,000 yards apart, according to the circumstances of the locality, should be constructed all round London, and at a distance of about twelve miles from its centre. At a time of expected attack, lines of ditches and parapet, earthen batteries—battle—and all kinds of obstacles would have been created between the works, openings being left at proper places for the free passage of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The forts, which would bring a cross-fire of heavy artillery to bear in front of and along the whole of the position, even if all occupied fully at one time (which would be quite unnecessary), would be thoroughly garrisoned by less than 40,000 volunteers, supported by less than 10,000 regular troops—the numbers I am giving are full—and our field army having been beaten back would fall behind these works and be ready to act on any part of the circle. The railway and other communications would greatly facilitate the defence. The only course open to an enemy under these conditions would be to undertake a regular siege, for which purpose he must have brought with him our large siege train, and have thus added greatly to the many other difficulties of the enterprise; difficulties, indeed, which in any case with our proposed preparations it is scarcely possible he could overcome. London under the circumstances supposed would neither be subject to starvation nor bombardment. The perimeter of the line of fortifications being more than seventy-five miles in extent, it is impossible that it could be invested. The circle of the forts round Paris is less than thirty miles, and it took a quarter of a million of troops to invest it. To invest London, if defended as proposed, would require an army of 700,000 men. The distance of the works from London would be greater than necessary to protect even the suburbs from bombardment.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

Great preparations are being made in Scotland for the celebration, on the 9th August next, of the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, and we are glad to know that there is every promise of a brilliant result. Although it is hardly likely that the day will be observed with that fervid and almost furious enthusiasm with which the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns was greeted twelve years ago, it is probable that there will be some more tangible and permanent fruits than the unlimited festivities of the 25th of January 1859 produced. The festive element will not be stinted, as, besides minor dinner celebrations in some small towns, there are to be two great banquets—one in Edinburgh and the other in Glasgow—the first of which is expected to be the more important, as it is designed to be the national gathering. But besides dining and drinking toasts to the memory of the immortal wizard of the North, it is expected that the committee will be able to establish Scott nurseries to counteract the mischief the novelist with the University of the city he loved so well. A suggestion by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell—who is to be chairman of the Edinburgh banquet—to gather together articles (MSS., pictures, art treasures, &c.) associated with, or which might be illustrative of the life, works, and character of Scott, and to form an exhibition of them, as was done by the Italians in regard to Dante in 1865, is also likely to bear fruit; and a committee has been or is in process of being organised to carry it out. Yet, after all, it will be as a great national demonstration that the centenary will be best observed, and the memory of Sir Walter most honoured. It is well that there should be other projects; but the interest of the general public will most likely centre on the festive celebrations in Edinburgh, and, though perhaps to a less degree, those in Glasgow. The committee which is responsible for the movement, includes the names Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby, Lord Elcho, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Tennyson, and a number of other notabilities, together with the leading men of the public bodies of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of London, the Lords-Lieutenant of Scottish counties, &c. A brilliant company is expected at the Edinburgh Festival, which is to be celebrated in the Corn Exchange, the place where the Scotch Conservatives held their banquet in honour of Mr. Disraeli in the autumn of 1868.—*Globe*.

POINT DU JOUR AND VENDOME.

The following from a correspondent appears in the *Globe* of 19th instant:—

The fighting still continuing very severely at Point du Jour d'Auteuil, and as I am of opinion that the grand attack will be made from that direction, I take the steamer from the quay at the Hotel de Ville, but am unable to proceed further by it than the Port Grenelle. Since my last visit affairs have decidedly gone bad with the Commune; but the storm of shells and cannon balls is so great, I am compelled to stop. Looking around me, I have a splendid view of the remains of Fort Issy, quite dismantled and destroyed, and untenable for either side. The roof of the "caserne" is blown off, and there are great breaches in the wall. The shells are falling thick on Vaugirard, which suffered so severely from bombardment by the Prussians. As the shells strike, they frequently set fire to the houses and buildings; and the effect at night, with the roar of the cannon, bursting of the shells, and blazing of the streets, is beyond description. When a shell strikes an inhabited house, the shrieks of the women and children are heartrending. The great redoubt of Montretout has made fearful havoc with the National Guards; and an officer remarked to me that it was the cause of all their recent misfortunes. As I look in front at the country beyond the Viaduct, every available position has been taken by the Versailles party to plant batteries, and the white smoke covers the sides of the hills like the mist one sees on the Swiss and Scotch mountains. While making these observations, I observe a rush under the hedge, and raise my revolver to fire. A shrill child's voice bids me desist, and I see before me a diminutive boy, aged about ten years. I wonder at his being in such a place, and inquire the reason. He states that he comes there to gather the fragments of shells and cannon balls, which he sells at a low price to an Englishman in Paris, who is sending them to London, and is no doubt reaping a handsome profit by the transaction. I am much amused with my young friend, and we walk together towards Paris. We call at a cabaret, and I ask him what he will take; he replies, to my great astonishment, *chartreuse verte*, and, what is more, drinks two glasses. He then, with the greatest independence and feeling of equality, shakes hands, saying, "Bon jour, citoyen," and departs, singing a stave of the song, "Le Sire de Fiesch, fon Khan," in the words of which are of the Père Duchêne type, thoroughly Red Republican, and by no means complimentary to the ex-Emperor.

The Column Vendôme has fallen, and we are gradually relapsing into a reign of terror. The decrees of the Commune are so absurd and unreasonable that one can only compare them to the similar state of affairs in 1793. The column is quite destroyed, the arm of the statue of Napoleon being broken, and the head severed from the trunk. The crowd of people around Vendôme is enormous, but little or nothing can be seen from the exterior of the barricade. I had a *laissez passer* to go inside and examine the remains. I could not help feeling grieved and disgusted at such a wanton and useless destruction of a work of art. Many Parisians till the last moment believed the column would not fall. They hoped something would occur to prevent it. The demolition of Thiers' house is nearly completed. The Commune have decreed the site for a public square, but, like many other decrees of the same body, it will not be carried out, for their tenure of power cannot exist much longer.

The battery of Montmartre fires right over Paris towards Neuilly. As I write this letter at Batignolles the shells are rushing through the air over my head towards that unfortunate village, which receives the fire from both sides. To-day there is something awful in the desolation and emptiness of the streets. People have been flying for some time from the place like rats from a sinking ship. Women can easily get away, but no Frenchman between the age of 21 and 44, unless he has a special *laissez passer*, can go out of Paris. The majority of the shops are now closed, and those open have their windows plastered over with paper, in the hope that it will save the glass from being broken by the continual concussion from the cannon. Never have I seen Paris so wretched; it is like a doomed city, and the people await with trembling anxiety the next act of the great drama which is now being played. Any one with money here could easily realise large profits. I saw a man yesterday exposing his wares in the open street, taking what he could get for them, to provide money to save himself and family from starvation. I bought some articles which, if sold in London, would easily realise more than cent. per cent. profit. As for business, with the exception of provisions, which are now at a fabulous price, there is none; and unless a change, either one way or the other, speedily takes place, we shall have a fearful famine. Rochefort, in his paper, the *Mot d'Ordre*, gives a curious excuse for the demolition of M. Thiers's house. He says M. Thiers people demolished many houses of fortifications by bombardment that it is only right his house should be destroyed; and on the further ground that he suppressed his paper when in power. Rochefort also strongly insisted upon the demolition of the Vendôme Column—but Rochefort clever, inconsistent, witty, and vain—will have a fearful reckoning to pay if the Versailles party triumph. According to other newspapers they intend to have a summary and deep revenge.

THE TREATY WITH AMERICA.

(*Saturday Review*, May 13.)

The President of the United States, having previously summoned an extraordinary Session for the purpose of considering the conclusions of the Joint Commission, is now able to submit to the Senate the Treaty which has been concluded. It proves to be an absolute surrender of every point for which successive English Governments have contended. It commences with the humble apology which was demanded in vain by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish; and the English Commissioners, as if for the express purpose of humiliating their country, have committed the blunder of declaring that the law which they recognise for the purpose of compensation was not in force when the supposed liability was incurred. A penalty inflicted for the breach of a legal obligation would have been comparatively endurable. The excuse for their inconsistency is founded on the professed desire of the English Government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. A thinner veil could not have been woven to disguise the true motive of unqualified submission. It is not easy to understand the imminence of the danger which seems to have frightened the Commissioners. At the worst the American Government could only have threatened a lawless invasion of Canada; and it is not likely that so coarse a menace was used to accelerate the negotiation. If any patriotic American desires fully to appreciate the triumph of his country, he has only to contrast the Treaty with the despatches of Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon, and above all with Mr. Bernard's excellent treatise, which from this time is obsolete. It is not surprising either that Mr. Sumner expresses general satisfaction with the Treaty, or that he thinks it practicable to inflict on England the additional affront of making the arbitration exclusively one-sided. Perhaps the more generous section of his countrymen will be satisfied with the ample revenge which they have secured for all real and imaginary offences.

As the removal of Mr. Sumner from the office of Chairman of Foreign Relations proves that the President is supported by a majority in the Senate, there is every reason to believe that the Convention will be ratified. Circumstances have changed since the vexatious rejection of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Treaty. In 1869, when Mr. Seward shared the profound unpopularity of Mr. Andrew Johnson, chronic ill-will to England was stimulated by unwillingness to allow the outgoing Administration the credit of effecting a settlement of the dispute. General Grant and Mr. Hamilton Fish have on more than one occasion displayed an exacting and unfriendly spirit in dealing with the Alabama controversy; but their late proceedings seem to prove that they have the good sense to prefer a substantial victory to any political advantage which they might secure by keeping the quarrel open. As the English Commissioners consented to surrender the main point in dispute, the President's Government can scarcely be blamed for adopting their decision. In the arrangement of a compromise, or of a submission, the party who is less eager for an adjustment enjoys an undoubted superiority. In the United States the possibility of a rupture with England involved a mere disturbance of commercial credit; and in popular estimation the inconvenience was overbalanced by the hope that it might result in territorial aggrandizement. Englishmen, on the other hand, have cultivated for many years a genuine love of peace which is neither shared nor understood by any other civilized community; nor could it be forgotten that a struggle in Canada would be conducted under the most unfavourable conditions. There was nothing to gain, and much to lose, in a conflict with the United States; and the hostile feeling which so largely affects American politics has never been reciprocated in England. The great majority of the people, having neither leisure nor inclination for the study of questions of international law, have probably received a vague impression that the persistent complaints of American speakers and writers must have had more or less foundation; and the present Government is not especially susceptible on delicate points of honour. Mr. Gladstone has, since the final overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, felt and expressed the deepest remorse for the sympathy with which he regarded their heroic efforts when they seemed likely to win. Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon have, by their large concessions to the exigency of Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, prepared general opinion for the ultimate prevalence of the American demands.

The additional quarrel with respect to the fisheries, which has recently been fastened on England and Canada, unexpectedly gave an opening for fresh negotiations in the matter of the Alabama. To Sir Edward Thornton's proposal of a Commission on the fishery question the Secretary of State replied by a suggestion that the same machinery should be used to prepare the way for a settlement of the still more serious dispute. When England was a self-asserting and perhaps a pugnacious Power, the overture would not have been readily accepted. It was known from Mr Fish's notorious despatch to Lord Clarendon, and from the President's last Message to Congress, that the American demands had been extended even beyond the limits which were defined by Mr. Sumner; but the Ministers probably only wished to find a decent excuse for giving way, and a Commission might be supposed to give a kind of judicial colour to a predetermined surrender. Like the Conference of three months ago, the Commissioners met without any foregone conclusion, but with a result which might be easily foreseen, as it was involved in the terms of their appointment. There could be no objection to their concurrence in a prospective alteration of international law. Times and circumstances have changed, and it may perhaps be expedient to impose on neutrals a further restriction in their dealings with belligerents. Many politicians hold that the prohibition of the equipment of vessels which may afterwards be armed as cruisers would be highly valuable if England were a principal in a maritime war. It is agreed on all hands that, according to the existing law, an armed vessel fit for service cannot be lawfully allowed to issue from a neutral port; and throughout the Alabama controversy the English Government admitted, perhaps with an excess of candour, that on sufficient evidence the ship might have been prevented from leaving the Mersey. The subsequent judgment of the Court of Exchequer threw a doubt on the soundness of the opinions of Lord Russell's law advisers; but the Americans may fairly rely in argument on the virtual acknowledgment of the legitimacy of their protests. In his long correspondence with Mr. Adams, Lord Russell clearly proved that according to European and American precedents the English Government was not responsible for the escape of the Alabama, but it was impossible to fall back on a position which had been abandoned by his successors at the Foreign Office.

The sting of the Convention, apart from considerations of national honour and self-respect, lies in the retrospective effect which is given to the new provision of international law. There is much difference of opinion as to the soundness of the policy embodied in the Declaration of Paris; and it has been contended that the maritime power of England is diminished by the rule that free ships make free goods; but it has never been alleged that the Declaration involved any compromise of national dignity. If the old rule had been enforced during the Crimean war, a demand that enemy's goods captured in neutral vessels should be restored would have been summarily rejected. The deliberate change of the law implied that the right of capture existed up to the date of the Declaration. It appears that the Commissioners, having agreed on a certain proposition of law, have further provided that the Alabama question shall be determined in conformity with the new enactment. It would have been a simpler course to state that the conduct of the English Government in the Alabama case was a breach of international law; but the English Commissioners may be excused for preferring a form of expression which partially veils the real character of their decision. The machinery which they have provided for determining the claims is highly decorous, and even ornamental. It is perhaps pleasanter to be fined by a Court Kings and Presidents of Republics than by a vulgar Board of Arbitrators. It is not known whether the Emperor of Brazil can command the services of accomplished jurists among his own subjects; but there can be no doubt that the Governments which have been selected to give dignity to the arrangement will take care that they are respectably represented at Washington. A difficulty arising from the possible refusal of the House of Representatives to vote any money which may be required may perhaps cause future complications.

The Second Convention is properly made subject to the ratification of the Canadian Parliament, as well as of the Imperial Government; but it may be supposed that Sir John Macdonald represents the feeling and opinions of his fellow colonists. In this case also the Government of the United States has succeeded in its main contention. Americans are henceforth to be allowed an equal right in the Canadian fisheries, and the inhabitants of the Dominion are on their side admitted to a share in the fisheries in the North-Eastern States. As the reciprocal privileges are confessedly of unequal value, the American Government is to pay to Canada a sum to be determined by arbitration; and it may be hoped that the Canadian Parliament will apply the amount in some form to the benefit of the districts which are immediately interested in the fisheries. The dispute which is now to be settled in favour of the Americans dates from the close of the war of 1812, which had terminated the rights of fishing enjoyed before the Revolution and preserved by the Treaty of 1783. In the late negotiations the Americans have contended that their vested interest in the fisheries was not a mere matter of contract, but rather a property analogous to territorial ownership; but it seems clear that a covenant is merely a covenant, and by the Treaty of 1818, in which the right of fishing was conceded as part of an arrangement for commercial intercourse, the claim of a prior right was virtually abandoned. As the Canadians have borne with the interference of the American fishermen during the greater part of the interval since the establishment of the Republic, there is no reason to suppose that they will suffer any intolerable hardship. The maintenance of the exclusive right to the fisheries might possibly have been useful as an equivalent to be conceded for some future commercial concession; but there can be no doubt that American legislation is tending in the direction of Free-trade, and that the former intercourse will be revived, not as an act of liberality, but for the obvious benefit of the United States. The arrangements for settling the San Juan dispute, which has been revived by the American Government, are not yet known. An open arbitration would be the most satisfactory method of securing, in one instance at least, the interest and honour of England.

A young lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform the ceremony, saying, "he always throws so much feeling into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to be married unless it could be done in a style of gushing rhapsody!"

A gentleman playing cards at Baden-Baden was much annoyed by an inquisitive stranger, who stood beside him, and pried into his hand. At last he took a pinch of snuff, and administered it to his tormentor, immediately saying, "I beg your pardon, but you were so near me, sir, that I mistook your nose for mine!"

All He Knew.—A luckless undergraduate, being examined for his degrees, and failing in every subject upon which he was tried, complained that he had not been questioned upon the things which he knew; upon which the examiner took off about an inch of paper, and pushing it towards him, desired him to write upon that all he knew.

VOLUNTEER REVIEWS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

There is at length some ground for believing that we have seen the last of the Easter Monday Reviews. If it were not foolish to be oversanguine in such matters, we should say that Sir Hope Grant's report had made the repetition of the spectacle impossible. "These large reviews," we learn from this most instructive paper, "are very detrimental to the force, and are calculated to do more harm than good." Sir Hope Grant's reason for this condemnation is "that it is impossible to expect commanding officers of battalions to take charge of large brigades without any previous practice, or general officers to handle with ease and precision brigades so constituted." At this last review "there were grave errors in the position taken up; and had it been in actual warfare whole brigades would have been utterly annihilated in a few minutes." If these mistakes could have been pointed out to those by whom they were committed, they might soon have been remedied, since Sir Hope Grant states that "the men individually showed great intelligence, were orderly in their behaviour, appeared willing to obey any order given, and seemed desirous of learning their work," while the officers "appeared zealous and anxious to perform their duty." But these good qualities are simply valueless as regards the education of the troops employed, because "there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault that takes place." In fact, the Easter Monday Review is simply an annual examination without any previous study of the subject in which the student is examined. It is ingeniously contrived to give no information to the military authorities, since it does not show what the men would be capable of doing if fairly trained, and to convey no instruction to the volunteers, since the time devoted to the manœuvres is just sufficient to allow of their being gone through once. Under this system blunders become stereotyped in the minds of the learners, and each successive spring finds them preparing to lead their brigades once more to positions in which in actual warfare they would be "utterly annihilated in a few minutes."

This is the judgment pronounced by an experienced commander on a force which is regarded by some persons as an essential element in the defensive system of the country. It coincides entirely with the opinions which have been expressed from time to time in this journal. It is an open question whether the volunteer forces should be maintained; but there can be no doubt that if they are maintained they should be maintained under quite different conditions from those under which we now see them. At present they simply help to delude the public with a semblance of strength to which there is no corresponding reality. Inefficient troops are worse than no troops, because the possession of them is apt to tempt nations into assuming a bolder front than they would assume if they were more alive to their real weakness. Inefficient the volunteers certainly are, and inefficient, according to Sir Hope Grant, they will continue "till they have a longer period of drill." The original notion of volunteer requirements only extended to that elementary proficiency which could be allowed by an hour's practice once or twice a week. To march in time, to wheel with precision, and to form fours with readiness was the sum of volunteer ambition. By-and-bye it came to be recognized that something more than this was necessary if volunteer officers were ever to learn their work. The abridged manual of drill gave way to the Red Book, and for some time past there has been no distinction between the regular and the volunteer beyond the fact that the one is, and the other is not, taught to do the work expected of him. The very smallest allowance of drill that has ever been supposed to make a soldier is that demanded by the Militia Act, but even this involves an outlay of time to which there is no parallel in the English volunteer service. A man who cannot spend a month in a camp of instruction at least once in his life, and devote an annual week to the same object afterwards, is not to be a volunteer. He shall be told, perhaps, that to lay down this rule would be to deprive the force of some of its most zealous members. But no amount of zeal will make up for want of training. The discipline which will be found in the nominal roll of our reserve army with thousands who are destitute of both these requirements is a system which is certain to break down at the first touch of actual warfare. It may furnish us with brigades to be annihilated, and with artillery to be captured, but there its utility ends.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Hom